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ports situated within 165 kilometers of Rabat and Mazagan, unless the said ports lie within 165 kilometers of Casa Blanca.

EGYPT.—The permanent commission of the council of health at Alexandria, under date of February 4, removed maritime quarantine against arrivals from Damietta.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports of Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 28, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended January 25, 1896:

There were 29 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 7; 111 from yellow fever, a decrease of 26; 31 from smallpox, a decrease of 1; 11 from enteric fever, an increase of 4; 8 from beriberi, an increase of 2; 64 from tuberculosis, an increase of 2; and 1 from whooping cough. From all causes there were 529 deaths, a decrease of 6.

Yellow fever.—The decrease in the number of deaths from this cause is due to the fall in the temperature, caused by the unusual and heavy continued rains. I have never seen as much rain in so short a time in this place before, and the fall of temperature is remarkable. This morning the thermometer marked 20.5 degrees at daybreak.

Smallpox.—For the same reason this disease still holds its own, and new cases are constantly occurring. One reason I believe to be that, as the hospitals are crowded, the convalescents are discharged too soon, in fact, whilst they are still contagious.

Since last report the following-named ships have been visited and received bills of health from this office: January 18, steamship *Flaxman*, British, for New York; January 21, steamship *Caravellos*, French, for New Orleans; January 25, steamship *Delcomyn*, British, from Buenos Ayres for New York; January 27, steamship *Turkish Prince*, British, from Santos for New York, and steamship *Catania*, German, from Santos for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *February 4, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for week ended February 1, 1896:

There were 15 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 14; 134 from yellow fever, an increase of 23; 18 from smallpox, a decrease of 16; 7 from beriberi, a decrease of 1; 13 from enteric fever, an increase of 2; 50 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 14; and none from whooping cough, a decrease of 2. From all causes there were 476 deaths, a decrease of 53.

The comparison with the foregoing week is very favorable, and due to the lower temperature caused by the incessant and heavy rains, which still continue.

Yellow fever.—This disease was making rapid advance till the heavy rains commenced, and now we may hope for a more favorable year than was promised by the sanitary state at the end of the year 1895.

Smallpox.—This disease is slowly decreasing, and promises soon to cease to be epidemic.

Epidemics of fevers and smallpox are reigning in Parahyba de Sul,

an interior town to the north some 100 miles or more. I do not know the character of the fevers, only that they are very fatal.

Since last report, the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: January 28, American bark *Lottie Moore*, for Barbados, West Indies, and American steamship *Czarina*, for San Francisco, Cal.; January 29, Belgian steamship *Wordsworth*, for New York, N. Y., and British steamship *Severn*, for Baltimore, Md.; January 30, Norwegian bark *Assyria*, for Mobile, Ala.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Sanitary report of Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *February 29, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the two weeks ended Saturday, February 29. The mortality for the two weeks reaches 101, of which 15 were from yellow fever, 4 pneumonia, 8 tuberculosis, 12 enteritis, 3 typhomalaria, 5 remittent, and 8 pernicious fever, the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character.

Vaccination is carried on to a large extent, as the authorities realize the great danger we are running with the epidemic of smallpox raging in our neighboring port of Manzanillo, where it is producing great havoc among the population, both civil and military. According to the last trustworthy report from that town there have been 6 cases and 22 deaths during the last two weeks. Yellow fever seems stationary at present, and malarial fevers of bad character are very common, as also diseases of the intestinal canal. The bando published by the new captain-general ordering the concentration of the rural inhabitants into the towns and villages where garrisons exist, will bring into Santiago a large contingent of country people in a more or less miserable condition, creating a new source of disease. The increasing mortality for this week is a proof of my statement, as it has reached the number of 58, against 43 for the week before. The following vessels have been dispatched from this port during the last two weeks: February 19, British steamship *Acme*, for Philadelphia; February 21, British steamship *Earnsdale*, for Philadelphia; February 22, British steamship *Anerly*, for Philadelphia, and Belgian steamship *Sagamore*, for Baltimore; February 26, American schooner *R. D. Bibbes*, for Perth Amboy, and Spanish steamship *Habana*, for New York; February 27, British steamship *Earnwood*, for Philadelphia; February 29, American steamship *Santiago*, for New York.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

JAPAN.

Cholera in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, *February 12, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to report cases of cholera in Japan as follows: Chiba Ken—February 3 to February 11, 7 cases, no deaths; outbreak, January 6, to February 11, 38 cases, 29 deaths. Ibaraki Ken—Febru-